

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1899.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1894.]

CHAPTER 63.
AN ACT Relating to Negotiable Instruments.

(Passed May 25, 1899.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

TITLE I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Negotiable Instruments Law.

Sec. 2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Accepted" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notation.

"Action" includes counter-claim and set-off.

"Bank" includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means negotiable promissory note.

"Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

"Endorsement" means an endorsement completed by delivery.

"Instrument" means negotiable instrument.

"Issue" means the first delivery of the instrument, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder.

"Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Value" means valuable consideration.

"Written" includes printed, and "writing" includes print.

Sec. 3. The person "primarily" liable on an instrument is the person who by the terms of the instrument is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are "secondarily" liable.

Sec. 4. In determining what is a "reasonable time" or an "unreasonable time," regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business (if any) with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case.

Sec. 5. Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding regular or business day.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to July 1, 1892.

Sec. 7. In any case not provided for in this act, the rules of the law merchant shall govern.

Sec. 8. Sections 4, 5, 7, 9, of Chapter 14 of the General Laws are hereby repealed.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL.

ARTICLE II.

Form and Interpretation.

Sec. 9. An instrument to be negotiable must conform to the following requirements:

1. It must be in writing and signed by the maker or drawer;

2. Must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money;

3. Shall be payable on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time;

4. Must be payable to order or to bearer; and;

5. Where the instrument is addressed to a drawee, he must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 10. The sum payable is a sum certain within the meaning of this act, although it is to be paid:

1. With interest; or

2. By stated installments; or

3. By stated installments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any installment or of interest the whole shall become due; or

4. With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or

5. With costs of collection or an attorney's fee in case payment shall not be made at maturity.

Sec. 11. An unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of this act, though coupled with:

1. An indication of a particular fund out of which re-imbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or

2. A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument.

But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional.

Sec. 12. An instrument is payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of this act, which is expressed to be payable:

1. At a fixed period after date or sight; or at sight; or

2. On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or

3. On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain.

An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

Sec. 13. An instrument which contains an order or promise to do any act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which:

1. Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

2. Authorizes a confession of judgment if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

3. Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obligor; or

4. Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal.

Sec. 14. The validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that:

1. It is not dated; or

2. Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or

3. Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or

4. Bears a seal; or

5. Designates a particular kind of currency money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument.

Sec. 15. An instrument is payable on demand:

1. Where it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight with grace, or on presentation; or

2. In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting or indorsing it, payable on demand.

Sec. 16. The instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of:

1. A payee who is not maker, drawer or drawee; or

2. The drawer or maker; or

3. Two or more payees jointly; or

4. One or some of several payees; or

5. The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order, the parties must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 17. The instrument is payable to bearer:

1. When it is expressed to be so payable; or

2. When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or

3. When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or non-existing person, and such fact was known to the person making it payable; or

4. When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person; or

an endorsement is blank.

Sec. 18. The instrument need not follow the language of this act, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements of this act.

Sec. 19. Where the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed prima facie to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement, as the case may be.

Sec. 20. The instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is anti-dated or post-dated, provided this is not done for a fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery.

Sec. 21. Where an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issuance or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly.

The insertion of a wrong date does not void the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date.

Sec. 22. Where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument operates as a prima facie authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument, when completed, may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time. But if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it will stand and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time.

Sec. 23. Where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon before delivery.

Sec. 24. Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting or indorsing, as the case may be, and in such case the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or form a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him so as to make him liable to him is conclusively presumed. And where the instrument is not longer in the possession of a party whose signature appears thereon, a valid and intentional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

Sec. 25. Where the language of the instrument is ambiguous, or there are omissions therein, the following rules of construction apply:

1. Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the sum payable; but if the words are ambiguous or uncertain, references may be had to the figures to fix the amount;

2. Where the instrument provides for the payment of interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, the interest runs from the date of the instrument, and if the instrument is undated, from the issue thereof;

3. Where the instrument is not dated, it will be considered to be dated as of the time it was issued;

4. Where there is a conflict between the written and printed provisions of the instrument, the written provisions prevail;

5. Where the instrument is so ambiguous that there is doubt whether it is a bill or note, the holder may treat it as either at his election;

6. Where a signature is so placed upon the instrument that it is not clear in what capacity the person making the same intended to sign, he is to be deemed an indorser;

7. Where an instrument, containing the words "I promise to pay" is signed by two or more persons, they are to be jointly and severally liable thereon;

8. Where a person is liable on the instrument whose signature does not appear thereon, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. But only he who signs in a trade or assumed name will be liable in the same extent as if he had signed in his own name;

9. The signature of any party may be made by a duly authorized agent. No particular form of appointment is necessary for this purpose; and the authority of the agent may be established as in other cases of agency;

10. Where the instrument contains or a person adds his signature words indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized; but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent or as filling a representative character, without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability;

11. A signature by "procuration" operates as though the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound only in case the agent in so signing acted within the actual limits of his authority;

12. The indorsement or assignment of an instrument by a corporation or by an infant carries the property therein, notwithstanding that from want of capacity the corporation or infant may incur no liability thereon;

13. Where an instrument is forged or counterfeited by a person who purports to be the maker or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized; but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent or as filling a representative character, without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability;

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The Mercury.

JOHN D. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 9, 1899.

All Boston turned out Wednesday to receive Col. Rice and his regiment.

It is reported that General Funston receives more mail from Manila than any other military man in the Philippines. Yet there are persons who say it doesn't pay to advertise.

Rockefeller has made a conditional donation of a quarter of a million to Brown University. This is conditional on a fund of one million being raised.

The silver Republicans of Nebraska must be a little weary. At their recent state convention, but twenty-one of the ninety counties were represented. The Hoosiers made a better showing at their late conclave.

The residents of Peck, Florida, have white-capped themselves out of a post-office, as the administration has closed the office, and will not again re-open it. They will be permitted to complain in vain.

The great hurricane in Porto Rico, sad as was the havoc that it wrought, has accomplished in a day what might otherwise have taken years. It has convinced the natives that the Americans are their real friends. Thus, even that black cloud had its silver lining.

There are gains for all our losses, also losses for all our gains. The Boston Advertiser calls attention to the fact that most industries of the country report an unusually heavy output for the month; but adds that the manufacture of lawyers, turned out from the law schools of the country, is about equal to any former record:

It does not take much reflection to convince one that the President has pursued the only course left open to him. The future of the Philippines has not been in his hands. He can only execute the policy that may be determined by Congress. But until then he is responsible for law and order in the islands, and must, under his oath of office, employ all the force he can to have the flag, and what it stands for, respected.

For the first time in its history the democratic party has only two United States senators from all the Northern, Eastern and Western states. With the exception of Delaware it has no governors left in all the North. It would be in a hopeless minority in the lower House of Congress if silver had not been ignored or repudiated in several states. Hence the republicans are tickled for that Mr. Bryan referred to his intention to keep the silver issue to the front.

The Government is to pay for the land condemned at Jamestown at once. Artist W. T. Richards is to get the largest share receiving \$110,000, which is probably the best side of real estate that has been made in this vicinity for many years. Others adjoining Richards will receive various sums, the whole segregating about \$200,000. This property twenty-five years ago could probably have been bought for less than \$5000. Government's desire for property adds immensely to its value.

E. T. Dunn, one of the most prominent Democratic orators in northwestern Ohio, and nominee for Congress in the first district in 1895, is out in an open car to the Hancock county Democratic committee, resigning as a delegate to the Senatorial Convention. He says he swallowed the war sentiment of the State platform under protest, but when Congressman Lentz, ex-Gov. Altgeld and others praised Aguilar as a hero he could keep quiet no longer, and therefore has repudiated the State platform and the Democratic party. His action created a big sensation.

The season is now about over. The town will soon go into winter quarters and talk politics. The first subject now beginning to agitate the back shops these cool September evenings is the municipal election, which occurs November 7th, a little less than two months from this time. It is rumor: 1 that there will be two brand new candidates in the field for mayor this year. But rumor is not so certain: who these new candidates will be. That will develop later. In the city council so far as is known now, all the present members are willing to again sacrifice themselves for the city's good.

The sidewalk question still hangs fire. This is wrong. The people voted fifty thousand dollars last April with which to build new side walks in Newport. It is now the middle of September and nothing has been done. The people are anxiously asking why? To an outsider it would appear that there is more or less jealousy between certain committees of the city council which is holding this matter back. We trust that is not so. There is no need of an elaborate ordinance with which to build side walks. All that is necessary is for the council to authorize the committee on streets and highways to ask for bids to build granite sidewalks, as this is the kind most satisfactory to the people. Award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and go ahead. It will be time enough to make the ordinance to fit the case after the sidewalks are under way. But do something, gentlemen, and that right off.

Mrs. Gertrude of Fall River is guest of Mrs. Gilpin on John street.

The National Exchange Bank makes a most excellent showing this month as the following figures show:

Resources.	\$210,955.79
Loans & Discounts	\$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds	84,000.00
Other Bonds	27,000.00
Cash & Exchanges for Clearing House, due from Banks	27,000.00
	187,955.79
Liabilities.	\$100,000.00
Capital & Profits	\$25,000.00
Reserve	10,000.00
Deposits	58,955.79
	87,955.79

John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$250,000 to the \$2,000,000 endowment fund now being raised at Brown University, the announcement being made at the corporation meeting on Wednesday. The inauguration of Dr. Faunce as president of Brown will take place October 17, day and evening. The ceremonies will be very elaborate and among those who will attend are President Eliot of Harvard and President Harper of Chicago.

Thursday was Governor's day at the Kingston Fair and it is estimated that there were 16,000 on the grounds. There were a large number of prominent people present from various parts of the state. Interesting addresses were made by the President of the society, Rowland G. Hazard, by Gov. Dyer, by President Faunce of Brown University and by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The fair this year has been a good and pleasing success.

Governor Dyer has refused to grant extradition papers for the removal of Arthur G. Webster from this city to St. Louis, there to be tried for murder. The request came from Governor Stephens of Missouri but the authorities want to send Webster to Cincinnati for a few years in return for his part in the Portsmouth robbery. He is accused of killing a policeman in Missouri.

Staff Capt. Harris of the Salvation Army, who is Lieut. Col. Cozens' representative, will visit this city next week September 13, and spend three days with the local corps, assisting them with their work. For the past year the staff captain has had the divisional band in charge, travelling and holding meetings in many churches and local corps with great success.

At the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia Thursday, Col. Albert D. Shaw of Waterbury, N. Y., was unanimously elected commander-in-chief. The motion to return Southern battle flags was defeated. The next session will be held in Chicago.

The new president of Brown University has made a very favorable impression thus far. He spoke at the Kingston fair on Thursday, and made an exceedingly interesting address.

Gov. Dyer has decided that it will be impossible to take my state troops to the Dewey reception in New York. This is a wise conclusion.

Transfer of Trains.

From Park Square Station.

All trains herefore leaving and arriving at Park Square Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. will, commencing September 10, 1899, run to and from the Terminal Station, foot of Summer street, Boston.

The New York trains via Shore Line and Air Line, including the Colonial and Federal express, will depart from and arrive at the Terminal station on the same schedule shown for such trains at Park Square Station.

The trains connecting with Sound Line steamers for New York will leave the Terminal as follows: Fall River Line at 6:30 p. m., Providence Line at 6:50 p. m., Norwich Line at 7:00 p. m. Returning, the Stonington Line will arrive at 6:30 a. m., Norwich Line at 7:00 a. m., Fall River Line at 6:00 a. m. All other trains will leave the Terminal three minutes earlier and arrive three minutes later, than the schedule time shown for such trains at Park Square Station.

All trains in both directions will stop at Back Bay Station, Dartmouth street, outward trains four minutes after leaving the Terminal.

For information regarding other changes in train service the public is referred to the large time-table posters and folders which may be obtained at ticket offices in advance of the above date.

Middletown.

There was a special session of the town council on Monday afternoon, he'd to consider the petition of the Newport Water Works, for permission to raise the highway extending by the Hanging Rock. This was the fifth time the petition had been before the Council and on Monday, upon suggestion of the representative of the Water Works, Mr. George H. Norman, Jr., leave was granted to the petitioner to withdraw. The representatives of the Water Works thought that a road twenty feet wide would be sufficient to accommodate the travel. The toy a council on the other hand did not deem a road of that width at the elevation proposed safe and convenient for loaded teams to pass. There was no apparent prospect of reconciling the differences and the project of elevating the highway has been abandoned.

Messrs. Nathaniel Peckham and Herman F. Peckham were present in Council and called attention to the fact that the rights of way across the commonage in rear of Sachuest Beach were being intruded by the water works in the location of their proposed dam, and that fifteen acres of the commonage itself would be enclosed thereby if the dam was built as now contemplated. The representative of the water works was assured that litigation would doubtless ensue if this plan was adhered to. It has since been announced that the works would voluntarily give up the plan objected to, and leave the commonage without encroachment.

In Court of Probate, Clark, Henry Condon, John D. Blair and Herman F. Peckham were appointed appraisers on the estate of Warren Mowry Brownell, who took an inventory therof which was returned to Court by Harry P. Brownell, the administrator theron, allowed and ordered recorded.

Real Estate Transactions.

The Gibbs Land Company has sold to Virginia B. Gibbs, wife of Theodore K. Gibbs, for \$8,300, two lots of land, one bounded northerly 200 feet, on Old Beach road; easterly 300 feet, on Eustis avenue; southerly on land of Theodore K. Gibbs, and westerly partly on land of Theodore K. Gibbs and partly on land of the estate of the late Josiah P. Cooke and the other bounded northerly 200 feet on land of Theodore K. Gibbs; easterly 250 feet on Eustis avenue; southerly on land of the estate of the late William H. Rogers, and westerly on lands of the Rogers estate, of Theodore K. Gibbs and of Charles H. Parker.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Albert H. Olmstead of Groton, Connecticut, two parcels of land on the Ocean Drive. One of about 2½ acres belonged to G. W. Swinburne and Mr. Engs, and lies on the seashore almost opposite Mrs. Bush's residence known as "Indian Spring." The other, about ¼ acre in extent is an irregular narrow strip also running along the seashore and belonging to John N. A. Griswold, and extending from the Borden property at Goose Neck to the Swinburne and Engs lot previously mentioned. Mr. Olmsted thus becomes the owner of a continuous stretch of more than 3 acres on the seashore. He will build a summer residence thereon, of artistic form, and appearance, specially suitable for the coastline on which it will stand.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by the accumulation of carbonic acid gas in the body. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rattling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be lost forever. There is no remedy for deafness but a cathartic, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any cure of Deafness caused by cathartics but not caused by Hall's Cathartic Cure. Send for directions free.

DR. JENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75¢.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Two Places for Rent in Middletown.

1st—A well furnished house of six rooms, rear Eustis street, well suited for boarders, will be let for \$12 per month.

2d—An unoccupied house of 10 rooms on East front, modern accommodations, rear electric line and close to Southwick's.

For rent, very cheap, \$30 for summer or year.

Head office, 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport. Branch office, Narragansett Ave., Jamestown.

Marriages.

August 21, 1899. At Saint's Chapel, Newport, R. I., by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, John Valentine Chase, Lieut. U. S. Navy, to Mary Virginia Taylor, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Harry C. Taylor.

At Taunton, Mass., 1st Inst., by Rev. Warren A. Luce & Homer Sweet to Amy Chapman, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st Inst., Mrs. Emma Anderson, aged 75 years.

In this city, 8th Inst., at her home, 12 Fenwick street, Mary, widow of John Doevers, aged 75 years.

In this city, 11th Inst., at his home 26 Dearborn street, James G. Son of the late Peter, died at 11 a. m., aged 70 years.

In this city, 13th Inst., William H. Infant son of John and Maria Gullinger.

In Pawtucket, 11th Inst., Eugene Parrett, 17, of Charles Pittman.

In Gloucester, 10th Inst., Charles W., son of Mary J. and the late George N. Green, aged 18.

In Fall River, 11th Inst., Ulysses G. Hutchinson, son of the late John and Ann Jane Hutchinson, aged 21 years.

In this city, 12th Inst., James S. Myers.

In this city, 21st Inst., Mary S., widow of Isaac Willison, aged 57 years, 9 months and 11 days.

In this city, 21st Inst., suddenly, Walter Norman, eldest son of Julia H. and the late Thomas P. Elbridge.

In this city, 1st Inst., Mrs. Anna Frank Van Geer, aged 70 years.

In Providence, 1st Inst., Jasina Hammond, 24, a 10½ years and 4 months old.

In Providence, 1st Inst., Eldredget, 70, Mrs. Frank Conroy, 58, and John T. Faister, 70, Mrs. Irene D., wife of Lyman Kenyon, 73.

In Fall River, 11th Inst., Charles Long, aged 20.

For East Providence, 3d Inst., Hannah Anthony, wife of Isaac S. Barker, in her 3d year.

To E. S. Greenway, 11th Inst., Anna, widow of Luke Murray, in her 6th year.

The Abram T. Peckham Farm

In South Providence, is now offered for sale.

This is an excellent farm of about 100 acres,

with a large house, cottage and farm buildings,

and is situated on the northern side of Union street in its own boundaries with a very fine granite fence and worthy of inspection by intending purchasers. Apply to

SIMEON HAZARD.

SOLE AGENT, 51 BROADWAY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Telephone 11.

**CURE**

Each Headache and Neuralgia, a 10 cent Dose, twice a day, eating, until the remarkable effects are produced.

SICK Headache and Neuralgia, a 10 cent Dose, twice a day, eating, until the remarkable effects are produced.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.
Sir Thomas Lipton receives a cordial welcome upon his arrival at New York; says he hopes best boat will win—Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts calls for McKinley's defeat because of his attitude on the Philippine question—Goodrich memorial library dedicated at Newport, Vt.—Bradstreet's reports heavy business already booked for the first half of 1899—Four girls and a boy, children of farmers living at Easton, Conn., drowned while bathing—General Sebert and Major Hartman testify that no artillery officer could have written the broadsheet; General Roger interrupts evidence and is hooted; Labor and Jouauet clash again—Porto Rico relief fund in Boston reaches \$22,429—Malden is now a part of the Boston post-district—Governor Bushnell of Ohio presented silver service to gunboat Marietta at Boston—Strike for shorter day begun at Cramp's shipyard—Mr. Stein says disease will soon cause extinction of native Hawaiians—Fall River cotton mill men meet to app. int committee to look up Green's offer—New chemical process for delinting cotton to be put in operation at Houston—Laconia cotton mill at Biddeford, Me., shut down by reason of low water in Sacariver—Four men killed by a boiler explosion in Pittsburgh—Western senators to renew efforts for irrigation—Georgia officials protest against raising negro regiment—Colorado's gold exhibit at Paris to be in the shape of a pyramid—General Davis announces appointment of advisory board at Porto Rico—Cubans do not see any implied promise in McKinley's census proclamation—General Funston says more cavalry is needed to subdue the insurgents—Treasury department has on hand the largest amount of gold in the history of the department—Admiral Sampson will retire from command of the North Atlantic squadron at the close of the Dewey celebration—Japan plans to corner camphor—Canadian Pacific said to be negotiating with Boston and Maine with a view to sending its winter freight to Boston—Wards of iron and steel structural shapes; bridge spans and rails causes a halt of operations throughout Canada—Provisional government established at Santo Domingo with Horacio Vasquez as president.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.
Columbus easily beats Defender in the first trial race—Pamphlets attacking Thomas B. Reed and Candidate Amos L. Allen distributed in Portland, Me.—Americans capture a bandits' stronghold in Negros—Desultory fighting in Luzon; two Filipino attacks beaten off—Boston Athletic association gives up its patronage of cricket—German plots continue in Samoa, and danger of trouble is not over—Walson Coleman beats Nat Butler in one-mile professional cycle race at Philadelphia—President McKinley will stand by Commissioner Evans in the fight against the pension chief—All quiet in Santo Domingo; motive behind the slaying of Marceaux not that of revenge—Three men killed by gas in well in Enfield, Me.—Death of C. W. Le Gendre, Corean vice minister of home affairs—Gigantic green goods scheme slipped in the bud by secret service officials—Innocence of Dreyfus shown by Major Hartmann and M. de Fons Lamotte—Transvaal government willing to have a conference at Cape Town—Loss caused by recent hurricane in Porto Rico about \$20,000,000—Postoffice receipts for August show a substantial gain over those of the same month last year—Memorial window in honor of ex-President C. C. Felton of Harvard added to Sanders theater.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.
New York Grand Army men disgruntled at not being invited to march in Dewey parade—Amos L. Allen, Speaker Reed's private secretary, denies charge that he is disloyal to the McKinley administration—War between Great Britain and the Transvaal believed to be unavoidable; clash may come within a few days—Death of Rev. Dr. George E. Eaton, presiding elder of the Cambridge district of the New England Methodist conference, at Cambridge, Mass.—Assistant Census Director Wines coming to Boston to confer with New England Superintendents—Daniel M. Gammon, who shot Miss Lovejoy at South Paris, Me., it has been discovered, committed suicide—The stable of the Hon. Frank Jones won \$30,000 this year.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.
Imposing parade of labor's hosts in Boston—Tale of evidence of Dreyfus' guilt at German embassy disproved—Shamrock does well in a trial spin in American waters—Columbia beats Defender 10m., 7s. and the trial races are declared over—John Flanagan makes a new hammer throwing record at Bayonne—Tommy West knocks out George Byers in a glove fight at Coney Island—John Y. McKane at the point of death at Sheephead Bay—Arthur Lockwood wins the golf championship at Cape Cod—Auber Oakes, an aged man, coolly tells how he killed his son at Sheridan plantation, Me.—Admiral Dewey arrives at Gibraltar—Captain Evans' plans opposed by the plan and scope committee of the Dewey celebration—Patrick A. Collins and Gamaliel Bradford attack McKinley at Irish nationalist picnic—Chicago platform Democrats hold a mass meeting in New York—Temporary line dividing Alaskan boundary said to have been agreed upon by Great Britain and United States—Mesmerist and Previous, small compatriots, win stake races at Sheephead Bay—Explosion at the works of the American Powder company in Acton, Mass.; no one seriously injured.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.
Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts assailed the administration's policy at an anti-imperialist meeting at Springfield, Mass.—Baron Hirsch's fortune to be divided between two adopted sons—Eagle about to attack a child at Athol, Mass., shot by child's father—Thorne put to sleep in third round in middle-weight battle with McCoy—Renne court-martial declines to ask foreign governments about the broadsheet, but is willing to receive any volunteer testimony; Laborer's Empress of Germany and King of Italy to attend Schwartzkopff and Paulitzky's defense and testify; Hay's evidence in favor of Haynes—News concerning the New England election is very erratic; the local stock market presented by the reporters—Ma sermons facts v. trial witnesses—It is for laws in India—The Pittsburg Chronicle of Mass. states that a large bill goes in eight days and a smaller one on the eighth.

U. S. S. Preble—About 20 cases of yellow fever at West Point—Capt. S. J. Shumuck goes out for her second turtling up sail and shows up well—Republicans in Virginia will make no legislative nomination—Ides with crowns discovered in the old Pueblo ruins near Santa Fe—Defender and Columbia have a race for the Goddard cup and Columbia wins easily—Work be-



If Dot had played with common soap
What wreck there'd be to-morrow!
Her hands all chapped, her dress past hope,
Her toys a tale of sorrow.

But mother lets her play like this
And wash whate'er she chooses,
For not a thing will go amiss
When Ivory Soap she uses.

IVORY SOAP—90% PER CENT. PURE.
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gun on new railroad to Owen County—City and Cripple Creek—Mob at Johnson Springs, Va., takes possession of the court, and drives a Mormon elder from the town—Great parade at the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia, president and naval officers enthusiastically greeted—Rev. Charles H. Corey, D. D., president of Richmond (Va.) Theological seminary, died at Seabrook, N. H.—Democratic national committee to open headquarters at Chicago; J. G. Johnson of Kansas chosen manager—Invention reported whereby it is claimed the labor of making tin plate can be reduced 75 percent and better material produced—Force of 160 Macabeb scouts organized for service in the Philippines—Denial that Secretary Root has recommended a change in Phillipsburg policy—Representative Heyburn of Iowa says he will make an effort to have house rules changed—Farine adds to the terror of the plague in India—San Domingo's provisional government warmly received—Two Prussian ministers resign as a result of the defeat of the canal bill.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Colonel Du Paty de Clam gives evidence at Rennes court-martial, but by proxy, thus escaping questions—Twenty-sixth regiment of volunteers parades in Boston—Fifty persons injured in a railroad smashup at Connellsburg, Pa.—Forest fires in Harwich and Chatham, Mass., burn over a dozen houses—Murderer of Sheriff Smith of Strafford county, N. H., said to be captured in Oklahoma—New York Central stockholders sending in their proxies in favor of the lease of the Boston and Albany—Cruiser Detroit ordered to La Guayra, Venezuela, to protect American interests—An alleged embezzler of \$200,000 surrenders in New York—Attempt to burn St. Saviour's Episcopal church at Bar Harbor, Me.—Mazel committee to investigate the Renaco "grab" in New York—Sir Thomas Lipton gives a dinner to newspaper men aboard his steam yacht—Joe Patchen beats Star Pointer and John R. Gentry at Yonkers, N. Y.—Harmonious session of the Maryland Republican state committee—Voter beats Administration in a rifle race at Sheephead Bay—Columbus said to have been held back in her recent races with the Defender—Brooklyn woman rides 500 miles on a bicycle in 72 hours—Grand lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in session at Boston—Strike of Boston steam fitters' helpers for uniform wage of \$2 per day—American Bankers' association demands a firm establishment of the gold standard—Seven members of a New York prospecting party die in Alaska.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

Rev. Admiral Pickering dropped dead at Charlestown navy yard—President McKinley yielding to the pressure for a change of commanders at Manila and General Miles may go—Violent speeches at meeting of first road of Transvaal denouncing England; Kruger urges moderation—Pefensor in Rutland, Vt., house of correction kills himself; sets fire to his bedding and is burned to death—Heavy storm off Nova Scotia; eight men lost off Kildare cape—Motor triplet goes five miles in seven minutes and 39 seconds at Brockton, Mass.—Fitzsimmons to challenge the winner of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight—Report that General Engau will seek reinstatement as head of his former bureau—New central labor body to be formed in New York city with membership of nearly 500,000—W. C. Frye, arrested for vagrancy—Big Katahdin Bangor, with cargo of coal, waterlogged and abandoned about 65 miles east of Boston light—German and Italian attachés refuse to testify at Rennes and court-martial declines to allow a rotatory commission to be sent to receive their depositions, a cruxing blow to the defense; Major Caron's guns fire for the prosecution—General business boom at Nashua, N. H.—Railroad tunnel under Pike's Peak projected—Sixty-four cases of yellow fever reported at Key West—Fire at North Stratford, N. H., causes damage of \$100,000—Grocery demand for iron in health steel in place of Rossmere—Garden City, U. S. A., owned by the A. T. Stewart estate, burned—The Arbutus declare they are in the sugar refining business to stay—Senator Tillman says dispensary system is all right, but racially men cause difficulty—Colonel Albert D. Shaw of New York elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.—Governor Roosevelt says franchise tax was not intended to be a method of oppression—Scheme for a gigantic railway system, consolidating trunk lines aggregating 800 miles of track—The Adelks syndicate balked in attempt to prevent Delaware General Electric company from building trolley road—Insurgents making night demonstrations near Iimus—Bryan declares for establishment by the United States of a Philippine republic—Recommending party meets a body of rebels near San Rafael and scatters them.

WEATHER CROP CONDITIONS.

Some Sections Benefited by Showers, While Others Are Suffering From Drouth.

Following is a statement of the weather and crop conditions of New England, compiled from the reports of correspondents throughout the section, for the week ending Sept. 4:

The weather remained fair in about all sections of the district. There was, however, much cloudiness, especially in west sections, and fog prevailed to a large extent. The unsettled weather culminated in showers on the afternoon or night of the 1st and morning of the 2d. These were wide spread, falling in parts of all the New England states. In many instances the amounts of rainfall were plenteous, thoroughly wetting the surface of the ground. A few sections reported no rain of account. The fair weather has been favorable to harvesting, and, where the ground was not too dry, to plowing and fall seeding. The weather was seasonably warm.

The temperature was practically a continuation of the conditions of the preceding week.

Considering the crop conditions of the district as a whole, they have materially improved during the past week. Showers occurred over nearly the whole of the district during Thursday or Friday, and, while in many sections the amounts were light, the small amount of water, combined with the moist, cloudy or foggy weather, proved of great benefit to growing crops. In a few localities, small areas, mostly on highlands, where the drought was unusually severe, crops, mostly late corn, were past help. But, in general, crops were revived and improved. In sections where the rainfall was heavy, parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, the ground was well filled, and grass has made rapid growth and is reported as looking greener than at any time since last spring. In portions of the territory where no rain has fallen corn is drying up, without maturing, berries and fruits generally are small and damaged, and pastures have entirely failed as a source of feed for stock. The dry weather is also greatly delaying fall plowing and seeding.

THE GALLANT TWENTY-SIXTH

Receives Pandis of Admirals' Throngs in the Streets of Boston.

The Twenty-sixth volunteer regiment arrived at Boston Wednesday afternoon from Plattsburgh, N. Y., on its way to the Philippines. Even the home coming of the Sixth Massachusetts last fall, with Colonel Rice also at its head, was eclipsed by the large and enthusiastic reception accorded the brave men who have volunteered for two years' service on the opposite side of the globe.

At 2 o'clock the first section rolled into the North Union station, and as the men alighted they were warmly cheered. Every man was dressed in a new suit of dull yellow, with a reddish brown blanket rolled over his shoulder, a haversack hanging from one side, a canteen from the other and a tin dipper swung from the blanket roll, while every man had a new Krag rifle. The train was made up entirely of sleepers, the officers occupying palace cars and the men the regular tourist coaches, each man having a berth to himself.

The second section came in half an hour later, and the third followed soon after. It was 4 o'clock before the entire regiment had reported, and half an hour later the march was begun. The route was through the business section of the city, with the usual march by the city hall, where the men were reviewed by Mayor Quincey, and finally past the State house, where Governor Walcott was accorded a marching salute, as he stood surrounded by his staff and backed by a number of high officials. The streets all along the route were densely thronged and the men were frequently cheered.

Pursuing its way down Beacon street, the regiment swung into the Common and finally rested in column of battalions on the pasture ground, with Mayor Quincey and other city officials at the reviewing point.

After a waiting spell of 20 minutes the regiment was again put in motion and the formal review began. The line formed in columns of platoons, and the march was one of the best ever seen on the Common. After the review the regiment again formed in battalions and stood very steady as Mayor Quincey, accompanied by Colonel Rice, made the inspection.

That Wasn't the Trouble.

"Can't the Democrats of this town get together?" inquired the political exhorter in Kentucky.

"Get together!" answered the man with the court plaster on his face. "Why, it takes the clever Deputy Sheriffs to keep 'em apart!"—Washington Star.

MANY ARE MISSING.

Boys Eluded Guards to Skirmish For Refreshments.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment Leaves Many Behind at Boston.

Criticism of Treatment Received at the Hands of Officials at the Hub.

Boston, Sept. 8.—When the Twenty-Sixth regiment left this morning there were many of them among the unaccounted for. Last night at Mechanics' building about 200 made their escape through windows into the freight yard in the back of the building. They jumped out of the windows 15 feet high, slid down water pipes, and also by the more conventional method of ladders that were rounded up about the yards by the first few to get away.

From 8 o'clock until 10 there was a general stampede out one of the back windows to the freight yard. It is feared that many of the men will not show up for days, and a provost guard was left behind to round them up.

One man was badly injured in trying to escape. He was Jeremiah Nocon of company G. He was escaping from the guard like the rest, and in jumping from one of the windows sprained his ankle.

Many had narrow escapes in their efforts to get away. One lot took desperate chances. They found an exit in machinery hall and could reach the roof of an L about 20 feet high. Another L was about 10 feet away, and from this latter L a ladder was in place. A plank was found and stretched across the space. Over this the soldier fearlessly walked for their liberty.

They adopted an ingenious arrangement for getting out. Every door was doubly guarded, and so about two dozen would collect about a window. A man would sit on the sill, and when the coast was clear he would swing his feet outside and jump. He was no more than in the air before another man was sitting carelessly against the window. For an hour and a half this arrangement lasted. An obliging officer kept his eye off the window.

The causes for the chances taken in gaining liberty were many, but the principal one was a desire to get out and obtain a square meal. The men were hungry, and complained bitterly among themselves and to anyone who cared to talk about it. Many did not have anything to eat from early morning, and their supper up to the time the big dinner was given at 10:30 was two cans of coffee.

When they got outside they headed for restaurants to satisfy their ravenous appetites. They harshly criticized the city officials for not providing them with something to eat. They supposed that the city would provide for them, and consequently they did not bother to bring their rations with them.

Up to 10 o'clock they did not know what was to be given them. The lunch counters in the building did not rush business. The soldiers were obliged to pay 10 cents for sandwiches, which, to say the most, could not compete with the ordinary 6-cent sandwich. They were incensed at what they termed an outrage at being obliged to pay their own way. Many did not have money and had to go without anything to eat.

One of the officers was asked about the protest of the men against the city in failing to supply them with a luncheon at 6 o'clock. He said: "The men came here expecting to get a good meal from the city, and with this expectancy left their rations at Charlestown or elsewhere, both their dinner and supper together. The rations are hardly enough to satisfy a healthy man anyhow, and a man can any time store away two meals and think it but half a good one. Of course they were disappointed when they did not get food when we came to the hall, but I guess they can stand it."

Throughout the regiment there was a general howl of indignation about the failure to give the men a supper early in the evening. They went about the hall with hungry-looking faces, and when the call for mess was sounded at 10:30, the men fell in line with an eagerness that aroused sympathy in the minds of those who knew of their complaints. They never marched to a sweater tank than they did to the dinner tables.

The officers were ignorant of the trapping of the men until the companies were formed, and they were surprised at the large number. They could not understand how so many eluded the guards. A provost guard was sent out to round up as many as possible.

The men of the regiment divided their time in the city yesterday between entertaining and being entertained, principally the latter. Colonel Rice and his officers drove to the state house and made a formal call upon Governor Wolcott, after which they were entertained at luncheon by Mayor Quincey on behalf of the city. Later the regiment assembled and marched from Charlestown to the Common. The first movement was a review of the regiment by the governor. The review over, the first battalion came out and gave a very interesting exhibition of the extended order drill. This was followed by a shelter tent drill by the second battalion, while the third battalion gave a fine battalion drill as a closing feature. Last evening nearly the entire body attended a ball at the Mechanics' hall as guests of the city, and the affair was a most brilliant one. At an early hour this morning the regiment was conveyed to Providence. A provost guard was left behind to round up nearly 200 men who were missing.

R. C. G. 6:45 A.M.

New York, Sept. 8.—Fifteen thousand spectators were at the Empire City trotting track to see the great race for the world's championship between the star pacers, Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry and Searchlight. Searchlight was not in condition and did not start. Patchen won the race. It was announced that Star Pointer would never race again.

R. C. G. 6:45 A.M.

New York, Sept. 8.—Major General W. R. Shafter, commanding the department of the Pacific coast, has written a letter to Rev. C. O. Brown of Chicago, flatly denying the charge that he was not under fire at Santiago.

R. C. G. 6:45 A.M.

Atticboro, Mass., Sept. 8.—Mrs. J. T. Johnson and her daughter, Mamie, 12 years old, were seriously burned last night. The child went to a shed, in which was a barrel of gasoline, with a light in her hand, and the fluid exploded. The child was almost instantly enveloped in flames, and the mother, in her endeavor to subdue them, was also burned about the head and arms.

R. C. G. 6:45 A.M.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Major General W. R. Shafter, commanding the department of the Pacific coast, has written a letter to Rev. C. O. Brown of Chicago, flatly denying the charge that he was not under fire at Santiago.

Well, I am mad!" exclaimed Aguiar to the Chief of Staff.

"What is causing the rise in temperature beneath your Excellency's gold collar?" asked the Chief of Staff.

"Why, Sir, with all their noise, my friends in the United States have not yet overthrown the government, nor have they prevented the call for more regiments!"—The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"The Colonel is working very hard for the proposed law to forbid the sale of liquor within five miles of any camp."

"Is such an enemy of intemperance?"

"No, of religion!"—Detroit Journal.

THE BROWN STONE

Diamond Medal Flour.

(A little more kneading and you will have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every Barrel Sold on Trial.

Eight Creamery Butter, the best,

Beans, N. Y. State,

A most remarkable good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,

Van Houten's Cocoa,

California Prunes,

Raisins, Loose Muscatel,

CHESTNUTS AS FOOD.

Used Through France as a Popular Article of Diet.

The absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes in France is, writes Commercial Agent Griffin at Lyons, to a certain extent replaced by the popular chestnut. Throughout the center of this country, from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations, and almost forests, of chestnut trees. These nuts differ very much from the ordinary species indigenous to the United States; they are broad, large, and resemble the American horse-chestnut or buckeye, and are extensively eaten by human beings and animals. Great care is taken in harvesting this nut before the severe frosts touch it, as freezing hastens fermentation.

The poor people, during the fall and winter, often make two meals daily from chestnuts. The ordinary way of cooking them is to remove the outside shell, blanch them, then a wet cloth is placed in an earthen pot, which is almost filled with raw chestnuts; they are covered with a second wet cloth, and put on the fire to steam; they are eaten with salt or oil. Hot steamed chestnuts are carried around the city streets in baskets or pails; the majority of the working people, who usually have no fire early in the morning, eat them for their first breakfast, with or without milk. Physicians say that as an article of food, chestnuts are wholesome, hearty, nutritious and fattening. These nuts are often used as a vegetable and are exceedingly popular, being found on the table of the well-to-do and wealthy. They are served not only boiled, but roasted, steamed, puréed, and as dressings for poultry and meats.

Chestnuts are made into bread by the mountain peasants. After the nuts have been blanched, they are dried and ground. From this flour a sweet, heavy, hot cake is made. It resembles the native cakes so popular among Scotch peasants. They are extensively employed for fattening animals, especially hogs. The nuts are boiled without shellings; only small, inferior fruit is thus used.

In good seasons, chestnuts sell as low as 1 cent a pound retail, and wholesale at \$1.50 per two hundred-weight.

The Origin of Confetti.

"Confetti" was invented by accident. A big printing house in Paris used to turn out millions of almanacs yearly, each with a small hole punched in the corner to receive a metallic eylet. An enormous quantity of the tiny paper circles accumulated. These were sent to the paper makers, and would be disposed of still had not chance and the smart proprietor turned them to profit. According to the "Family Doctor," it happens that two of the workmen were having a little dispute. Suddenly one of them caught up a handful of the paper circles and threw them in the other's face.

The other workmen joined in, and in the midst of the engagement the proprietor appeared. Far from getting angry, he told one of the men to fill a paper bag with the circles and take them to his house. That night he engaged a seat in the gallery at the opera, and during the dances showered the paper down on the heads of the people below. The idea caught on immensely, and he invented special machines for manufacturing the confetti. One has only to walk through Paris or Brussels during carnival to get an idea of the quantity of these little circles used. In Paris alone during the three days' carnival of the Booth Gras there were 200 tons of the confetti used.

Making Brass Instruments.

The bell of a brass band instrument, which is the big end, extending 12^{1/2} to the bow or first bell, is made of a single piece of metal which was originally flat. The pattern by which the metal is cut is of the shape that a bell would have if it were slit straight down the side from end to end and then flattened out. When the flat piece of metal from which a bell is formed has been cut out by such a pattern, it is bent by hand over a rod until the edges meet. The seam is brazed, and the piece of metal now has the trumpet-shaped form, but with many little more or less uneven places in the thin metal.

The bell is then placed upon a wooden mandrel, a form which fills the interior of the bell from end to end and is of the size and shape to which the bell is to be conformed. The inequalities in the surface of the metal are then worked out of it by hand with wooden hammers, the bell being repeatedly driven down upon the mandrel. When the bell has at last been brought in this manner substantially to its true form, it is finished and brought to its perfect smoothness of surface in a spinning machine.

English Tramps.

While some vagabonds remain in the country during the winter, there is none the less a general exodus from the road in the autumn. In the South the professional wayfarer's last chance of obtaining work in the fields is at "hopping"; in the North, at "water scratting." Thousands of vagrants rely on one or the other industry to get a winter's stock or keep, or, at least, something with which to tide them over the beginning of the town season. Comparatively seldom, however, do they reach their winter quarters with much money.

Incredible as it may seem, it is yet a fact that every autumn a number of London's wastrels tramp into Kent for no other purpose than that of "zolng through"—of robbing—sooty "shepherds" and vagrants, notwithstanding that they are versed in the ways of the sneak thief, and little their money more regularly than they wash themselves, are victimized as readily as are tolling East Enders. Other tramps squander their money before they reach town—Good Works.

Three miles from the village of Krissuvik, in the great volcanic district of Iceland, there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

The last at those old fashion plates. How could women ever have worn such hats? He—I thereupon said they were fit for slaves.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
And You Have Bought

Once upon a time a millionaire conceived the idea that it would be disgraceful to die rich.

Accordingly he fell to giving his wealth away. But it soon became apparent that he had more wealth than he could possibly give away in four hundred years, working ten hours a day. What shall I do? he asked himself in much alarm.

But he was a resourceful man, and it was not long till he hit upon the happy expedient of revealing all his belongings to the osseous. That being done he was speedily reduced to penury.—Detroit Journal.

Dear Sirs,
I am a subscriber to your paper and
Signature
John H. Fletcher.

EVERYBODY KNOWS ABOUT

Pain-Killer

A Household Medicine

Used by millions in all parts of the world

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY for Cramps Coughs Bruises Diarrhoea Colic Guts Dysentery Croup Burns Sprains and Strains.

Gives instant relief. Cures quickly.

Two sizes, 5c. and 25c.
There is only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'! Sample bottle mailed
(mention this paper.)

CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Affords Inflammation, Irritis and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large size, 50 cents. Druggists or by mail, Ely Brothers, Warren St., N. Y.

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Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at

16 Calleard Avenue.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best styles and styles to be found in foreign and domestic markets. We do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 1st. We guarantee the knock-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
196 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

An Exceptional Opportunity

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE

UPRIGHT PIANO

In good repair for \$50, \$10 down and \$5.00 per month. Discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

JOHN J. VARS,

13 Thames Street.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

SUNDAY CALLS.

The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., will be double the regular rate.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue,
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and
New York Freight Depot.

E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE,

37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books, White-leather or reddish, hand or made to any desired pattern. Books Binding, Paper Rolling, Edge Gilding, Bill Lettering, Machine Perfuming and Paper Cutting. H. M. COOMBS & CO., Binders to the State.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny capsules are superior to Balsam of Copasita.

Cubes or injections are used.

CURE IN 48 HOURS

the same Cystitis with out factor, antiseptic.

Sold by all Druggists.

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18 and 20 King's Wharf, Newport, R.

Spring 1899.

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Newest Patterns,
Lowest Prices.

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138 THAMES STREET.

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LOTS NEAR BROADWAY.

North Gibbs Avenue (6c).

Almy Court, high and dry.

Bliss Road, (15 to 25c).

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Artistic Beauty

are the desirable qualities combined in our

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Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

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222 THAMES STREET.

Boots !

Calf Boots,

Kip Boots,

Grain Boots,

Felt Boots,

Wool Boots,

Rubber Boots,

at our usual moderate prices, etc.

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—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,
ON FERRY WHARF,

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOING

—AND—

JOBBING

promptly attended to at either place.

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tin and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

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WATER.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thayer.

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GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious forms of MALT, containing a larger percentage of diastase and extractive matter, together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially useful in promoting digestion of starch, food, softening it into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Diabetics, due to organic disease, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, adding lactin, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

To sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste.

Childs in weak health, 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm.

Sold by all Druggists.

Why on earth, said the Billville subscriber, does the editor of a newspaper say "we" instead of "I?"

"I don't know," replied the managing editor. "It is an old custom; but I think it dates from the time when the first newspaper editor got married."

Atlanta Constitution.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil. Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Cast. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Would Call Her Tommy.

A fashionable woman has been telling her experience with a Chinese cook.

"What is your name?" she asked when he appeared.

"My name is Wong Hung Po," he answered smiling, celestially.

"Oh, I can't be liberal that," said the woman, "will call you John."

John smiled again, and asked,

"What is your name?"

"My name is Mrs. Melville Landou."

"My no memble all that," said John Chinaman, "Me no say Mrs. Memble Lounon. Me call you Tommy."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Mary Russell Bradford, who was undoubtedly the oldest person in this state, died Sunday. She was one hundred and six on June 9 last. She was a descendant of Mary Clifton, of Mayflower fame. She was the daughter of Isaac Winslow and Mary Russell Winslow, and the widow of Charles Bradford.—Boston Beacon.

A very touching and interesting story of a child's Memoriam, is told in the Home Magazine. It seems that against Lord Nelson's tomb, in the crypt of St. Paul's there stands a small card which has the following history: A little child brought and laid it there, having worked as a sampler in worsted the words: "In loving memory of dear Lord Horatio Nelson. 'They will be done.' Nobody then liked to check the little hero worshiper's tribute, and it was allowed to remain there temporarily by the attendants, although quite against the rules. The powers that be, however, were so touched by this genuine Memorial that it has stayed there ever since; in fact for the past six years.

Among the deaths of the week is that of Giovanni Turini, a sculptor who was engaged on the "Dewey" triumphal arch. Another sculptor engaged on the arch died last week. Giovanni Turini was born in Verona, Italy, in 1841, and studied art in Milan. He was a sculptor of superior ability. New York has a bronze statue of Garibaldi and a statue of General Bolivar given to the city by Venezuela and not paid for by that country. It is said that worry caused by the need of money due from this statue was the cause of the sculptor's death. The Vatican owns several pieces by Turini. For a year he was a soldier under Garibaldi and came to America in 1857. He married an American and has lived in this country for more than thirty years.

Thought She Was Well Up.

First Yacht-man—I told Miss Topsail I had put a new blimmele on my yacht, and what do you think she said?

Second Ditto—Give it up.

First Ditto—She asked me if I had scraped all the old ones off the hull.—Boston Transcript.

Getting Ready.

Cousin Lucinda wants to go downtown and see a man about taking her trunk to the station."

"When is she going home?"

"A week from next Wednesday."—Chicago Record.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and loses control of her nerves, for they make her feel like a different person; so they say, and their husbands say so too!

We have no objections to girls for a boy provided the boy hates them.

Some Expert Criticism.

On a concert tour down South, Fred Innes, the composer and trombone virtuoso, heard himself and his work discussed by two venerable darkies.

"How," queried one, "did you like that young pessun who played on the brass horn?"

"Pretty well for a horn," answered the other, "but Lor' sakes, what do you think? They tell me he can't play the fiddle at all, and they call him a must-claw!"

Art by the Acre.

Miss Antide Kussner, the American artist, who has just painted a portrait of the Czar and the Russian Imperial family, is a Western girl who manifested a singular genius for miniature painting when a mere child. She is handsome, brilliant and cultured, and during the past eight years has visited many European capitals and executed more than fifty commissions for Royalty.

Once at a New York hotel a chaperon, who had watched her painting a miniature, asked her what a picture like that would cost. Miss Kussner replied that it would bring \$200. "Two hundred dollars for a wee little thing like that!" exclaimed the maid. "Say, miss, you are wasting time. If you would only make a big one, as big as that looking-glass, you'd get enough money to buy out this hotel!"

McClure's Magazine.

McClure's Magazine for September opens with a poem on the Dreyfus affair by Edwin Markham which proves that the mark reached by Mr. Markham in "The Man with the Hoe" was not beyond his reaching again. It is truly a high and noble strain which he strikes here, exhibiting in apt, strong, rhythmic phrase the inner, universal import of the most singular episode of recent history. Following this comes a character sketch of Admiral Sampson, by Ray Staunton Baker, giving many interesting incidents and anecdotes of the Admiral's life as boy and young man in his home town of Palmyra, New York, and estimates and reminiscences of him by his associates in the navy. It is illustrated with a series of portraits of Sampson and various other pictures.

Miss Tarbell concludes, in this number, her series of papers on the later life of Lincoln with an account of Lincoln's funeral. Such a tribute of affection and reverence was probably never paid in the world before; and from unpublished contemporary reminiscences and other new material Miss Tarbell has gathered an account of it that is practically a new story.

An illustrated paper by Theodore Waters describes the wonderful methods of the Hydrographic Office in "guarding the highways of the sea," and gives, from records of the Office, some strange stories of sea storms, dertails and icebergs. An illustrated paper by Cleveland Moffett gives a very interesting account of Menelik, the king of Abyssinia, a black man, more or less barbarous in costume and custom, but still eagerly interested in the newest developments of science and invention and devoted to the elevation of his people.

There are half a dozen good, strong, interesting stories in the number, including a true story of army life by Capt. J. E. Brady and a true story of railroad life by G. W. Warman. The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th St., New York.

No woman is ever quite so old as her dearest friend says she is.

Women's Dep't.

Paris Will Eye Her Baton.

Lynn, Mass., Aug. 31—Miss Nellie Miles, a cousin of General Nelson A. Miles, who is probably the only woman in the United States, if not in the world, who directs and manages a full military band, has decided to take her pet organization to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Starting with a few men, for every musician except the leader of this organization is a man, Miss Miles gradually increased the band until she had thirty pieces under full control. Now she has augmented these by fifteen new musicians, making forty-five in all.

"I come honestly by my musical talents," she remarked, after describing her plans for the Paris visit. "As far back as we can trace the family there have been musicians in it. My grandfather, Charles Cook, was an expert clarinetist. For many years displayed in the famous Queen Victoria's Grenadier Guards' Band, and was for a time a teacher of the instrument. Then again, my mother was a graduate pianist of several of the finest musical academies of Great Britain. My cousin, Sir Robert Miles Wyane, who was knighted a short time ago, is, in addition to being one of the first artists of England, a fine musician also."

"It has been a hard thing for me, as a woman, to win recognition as a bandmaster, or should I say bandmistress?"

And the leader of the Nellie Miles Military Band smiled. "I could not start in with a full band when I first thought of the enterprise—oh, dear, not I would have been laughed down at once. So I made a very modest beginning in 1881 by organizing the Nellie Miles Concert Company, and went on the road, where I got my first practical lesson in taking an organization from city to city and from State to State and making it pay. But I puffed through several seasons, and then, in 1887, I organized the Nellie Miles Orchestra, which took from the very beginning. That orchestra was a happy idea, for it was a money maker in a big sense."

"Everywhere we went the houses were crowded, and our bookings were the best. I was not satisfied with my success. I had always been ambitious to have a full military band of my own, so in 1893 I started to organize this one. It was tough work for awhile. As soon as I had gotten the men together, I proceeded to have a full new set of instruments made for them. Then there was the question of uniform. Being a woman, I of course desired this to be neat and pretty. After that came the effort to secure public recognition."

"When the Paris Exposition was announced I determined to take my organization there and show the Old World fugies what an American girl with grit and talent could do in the way of leading a military band. I have my permit to go to Paris and play before all sorts and conditions of men, and my tour through Europe after the event will take many months, for I have bookings far ahead of anything that I had expected. We intend to go to Paris and give the visitors at the fair the best music they have ever heard from a military band."

"Professor" Nellie Miles, as she is affectionately called by her friends, is a daughter of the late Lieutenant John Miles, of Company K, 39th Regiment, New York Volunteers. Miss Miles was born at Bexley Heath, Kent County, England, during a temporary visit of her mother to relatives in England. At the age of seven she appeared on the concert stage. She is the composer of a number of musical works, and plays well the piano, cornet, organ, xylophone, Swiss bells and violin.

Iceland's Progressive Women.

Iceland has a women's club known as the Thorsvolden Society. It is philanthropic and educational in its aims, and just now is trying to raise money enough to found a national university at Reykjavik, to obviate the now existing necessity for sons and brothers to spend their college years across the seas. The club publishes a paper in which editors and contributors are all women. In addition to the women's club, there are a book club and an amusement club, to which men also belong. The amusement club meets every week in winter and gives frequent entertainments.

Many Wish to Aid Mrs. Earle.

The publication of the story of the adventures of Mrs. Mary W. Earle, widow of a broker, who lost his fortune in the Black Friday panic of 1857, and who committed suicide on Monday at No. 4,187 Park avenue, by inhaling gas has aroused interest, and Magistrate Pool, who has been trying to help the woman, has received a hundred letters from persons desiring to help her.

Mrs. Earle's husband died, and finding herself without money, she was forced to secure employment. She was last employed by J. W. Hamm's family at 4,137 Park avenue. The woman was despondent and sought to end her life, but was discovered before she had inhaled enough gas to injure her. Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court, saw at once that she was a woman of unusual refinement, and he refused to send her to the workhouse. He had her taken to the House of the Good Shepherd. Since that time Magistrate Pool has received many letters from all over the State, from persons wishing to assist the woman or provide her a place in which to live for the rest of her life.

Among the messages was a dispatch from W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo.

There was left at the home of Magistrate Pool, at No. 421 West Fifty-seventh st., recently a note signed by S. J. Hayden of the Disturbance Department of the Custom House. In the note which inclosed the message from Buffalo, Mr. Hayden explained that Mr. Ely desired to furnish funds that would permit Mrs. Earle to live comfortably for the remainder of her days.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by irritation of the liver. Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

A simple makes a woman an optimist; a wrinkle, a pessimist.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for slow, leaden, biliousness, constipation, pain in the stool, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Must not be confused with common carbonate or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect, this trial will prove their superiority.

It is awful shock to find that we have been fooled by people who were not worth it.

Happiness is like a kitten's tail—hard to catch; but there's plenty of fun in chasing it.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Bride Painted.

J. A. Carson and Miss Maud Cranston, young couple residing on Koontz Lake, were married recently under circumstances seldom paralleled in fiction.

The preacher who was to be the knot failed to appear at the hour of the bride at the appointed time, so the bridal couple and relatives boarded the steamer Klondike on her trip down the Columbia river to Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, having decided to be married there. In passing the missing preacher's ranch, down the river, he was found a prisoner on the roof of his submerged residence, the valley having become flooded by a sudden rise of the river. He was rescued and taken aboard the steamer.

While he was changing his wet clothes, the steamer made a brief stop at Rice's Landing, and two passengers came aboard with a rough pine coffin containing the corpse of James Carter, who was drowned in the river the day before. A bulldog also accompanied the men. When the preacher came on deck, wearing a suit of Capt. Newman's clothes, the bridal couple announced that they would have the wedding take place then and there.

The ceremony had proceeded almost to the point where the preacher was about to pronounce them husband and wife, when Capt. Newman's dog and the bulldog got into a fight. In the midst of it they upset the coffin, which had been deposited on a couple of kegs. As it struck the deck the home-made coffin burst open, spilling out the corpse. One glance at the dead man's features and the bride gave a scream and swooned away in the arms of the groom, for the corpse was that of a former lover to whom she had been engaged.

Capt. Newman vouches for the story.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Origin of the Kiss.

Down to Homeric times the kiss bore a solely maternal significance. Thus, in Homer, Kuveus meant only the kiss of father to child, or the kiss of the suppliant, like the Proel who kisses the feet of Ulysses. The kiss never occurs in the love scenes between Venus and Mars, Ulysses and Circe or Paris and Helen (Iliad, iii.), nor yet between Hera and Zeus, who are distinctly depicted as in the bonds of love (Iliad, xii.). In the scene with Andromache, Hector consoles her not with a kiss but with a caress of his hand. Even in the ancient Egyptian the definition of "kiss" (excepting hush, which is an obscene point) refer to "embrace," and not to kissing with the lips.

In ancient Sanskrit poetry, again, the kiss is always maternal, and the kiss-ami (Sanskrit for "kiss") is exclusively filial; although later books go so far as to differentiate twelve varieties of the kiss.

The wife of Califa in the Ramayana, bewailing his death, recalls the hand, not the lips, that caressed her. So also the wife of the King of Cambodia, whilst the father Bill kisses his son.

And again: "And the mother tickled her son's face with her tongue, and made lamentation like a yearling cow bereft of her calf, the father fondling him the while." (Gorresio, vol. i., p. 333.)

It would seem, then, that the kiss, which amongst ancient and uncivilized peoples is unknown as a symbol and harbinger of love, sprang from the entirely maternal act of feeding commonly practiced by birds, and very frequently by savages. We are told that the Fuegians do not use any kind of cup, but usage their thirst by sucking up water from the spring through a reed. A child would die of thirst if the mother did not supply its needs by filling her own mouth with water and thence introducing it into the mouth of her babe. From this act the first kiss was probably evolved—a kiss not amorous, therefore, but maternal. Children kiss only when they have been taught to do so, and not before they have attained the age of six months.—Pali-Mall Magazine.

The tourist from Indiana looked with kindly eye at the volume of smoke and flame that burst from Mauna Loa's mighty crater.

"Gee whiz!" he exclaimed. "What a waste of gas!"

Love-making in the Tunnel.

The Young Couple were innocent, but the Passengers Didn't Know It.

A young couple whose exteriors bore all of the indescribable, yet tangible, earmarks that they had been "a young couple," strictly speaking, for any great length of time, boarded a Washington-bound train at Baltimore the other afternoon, says the Washington Star. As usual, of course, in the cases of young couples whose general appearance and demeanor cast them under the awful suspicion of having only recently been married, these two were regarded out of the tails of the eyes of all the other passengers. They envied indulgently, which seems to be the approved kink in these instances. The two well-attired young men in the seat directly in the rear of that occupied by the young couple looked with especial indulgence and mild pity into each other's eyes when they both concluded simultaneously that they were right astarte of a newly spiced pair, but they made no demonstration other than this, and after the exchange of glances went on reading their newspapers.

The sensation began when the Baltimore tunnel was reached, immediately after the young man with the girl had brought her a glass of water. From the seat occupied by the young couple the sound of cooling proceeded, followed by male protestations something like this: "Does ed?" And if so, how much? Does ed lub him 40 cents' worth? (Gurgle.) And how much does him lub angel-hindle? Seven hundred billion dollars? (More gurgle.) And would him angel-eatkey trade him for a big doggie and a bushel of chocolate creamises? (Lots of gurgle.)

There was no light in the car as the train went through the tunnel, but coarse, brutal men know how to laugh without any illumination. The titter that greeted the beginning of the cooling soon developed into howls, and there were calls of "Time!" and demands for a breakaway, and that sort of thing.

When the train emerged into the light the young couple both looked as mad as hornets. The bride sat straight up in her seat and regarded the water-cooler at the other end of the car with stony-hatred. The young husband was red-faced and palpably on the war-path. He turned about in his seat and faced the young men who sat directly behind. They were still smiling, but reading their newspapers.

"I want to know, and I want to know in a hurry," said the young husband, in a quiet but exceedingly intense tone, "which of you two imbeciles has been making a damphool of himself at my expense?"

With one voice, and with every appearance of sincerity, both of the young men disclaimed responsibility, and positively denied that they had opened their heads, except to laugh, while the train was in the tunnel. They succeeded in convincing the angry young Benedict of their innocence. The young man resumed his seat, when his wife nudged him at the sleeve.

Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
1. No names or addresses of the writer must be given. A. Make clear questions brief and concisely worded. Write one question on each page.
2. Letters addressed to contributors, & the number of the query and the signature, & letter addressed to contributors, to be forwarded, must be sent in block stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

NOTES.

FROM OLD NEWPORT MERCURY.
(Continued.)

Champlin, Patience, wife of George South Kingstown, R. I., died March 5, 1792.

Christie, Captain Andrew, South Kingstown, R. I., formerly of Newport, died February 14, 1793, very old. MERCURY of March 16, 1793.

Champlin, Sarah, widow of William South Kingstown, R. I., died April 24, 1793.

Cornell, Elizabeth, wife of George Sen, Newport, R. I., died May 7, 1793, aged 61 years.

Cornell, Eliza, daughter of Benjamin, Newport, R. I., died June 11, 1793, aged 18 years.

Clarke, Samuel Ward, of Ethan Newport, R. I., died November 27, 1793, aged 20 years, on board of Ship Semiramis, Captain Jacob Smith, the ship before arrival at Caucon. MERCURY of May 14, 1793.

Coggeshall, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Hunt, died July 9, 1793, aged 50 years.

Craudall, Captain Joseph, died July 2, 1793. MERCURY of July 9, 1793.

Cogdon, Son of John, killed by lightning at Patience Island, August 10, 1793.

Congdon, Benjamin, died at Cranston, R. I., August 13, 1793, aged 66 years.

Crossman, Robert, died at Tauxon, Mass., August 20, 1793, aged 92 years.

Cobler, William, Newport, R. I., and Abigail Robins, Bristol, Conn., married August 10, 1793. MERCURY of August 27, 1793.

Camerata, Thomas, and Hawley Black, Providence, R. I., married October 1, 1793.

Cross, Samuel, Providence, R. I., and Betsy Anthony, Somerset, Mass., married October 8, 1793.

Carey, James, Newport, R. I., died October 8, 1793, aged 32 years.

Channing, Comfort, widow of John, died October 8, 1793.

Cooke, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Usher, Bristol, R. I., died October 8, 1793, aged 7 years.

Cornell, Robert, Middleboro, R. I., died October 29, 1793, aged 51 years.

Cogdon, —, South Kingstown, and Sarah Kenyon, of C. C., Hopkinton, R. I., married November 12, 1793.

Cornell, George, Senior, Newport, R. I., died December 2, 1793, aged 61 years.

Coggeshall, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. John Warren, R. I., daughter of Dr. Nicholas Easton, Newport, R. I., died at Newport, December 17, 1793, aged 25 years.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

730. CORNELL—Information wanted as to the ancestry of Gideon Cornell, who married Amy Clark, 1752. Died September 24, 1774. See Newport MERCURY, August 26, 1899—C.

731. HARCOTT—Richard Harcott died 1696, married for his first wife, Elizabeth Potter, daughter of Robert Potter by first wife Isabel (2). Can any one give me dates of his first marriage, births of children, etc.? Was my one traced the Harcott family back to England? Any clue gratefully received.—S. E. T.

732. POTTER—Robert Potter died 1655; of Lynn, 1630, Roxbury, 1634, Portsmouth, "the then uninhabited land of Aquidneck," 1638. At Warwick, 1613, and the same year he and others were arrested for heresy, but released in 1614, though banished from Warwick. He was married twice. His first wife was Isabel. Wanted, her family name and pedigree. Has the Potter family been traced into England? Any clue gratefully received.—S. E. T.

733. AVARY, SPINK, FRY—In November 1741, the General Assembly of Rhode Island appointed a committee consisting of Ishmael Spink, John Fry, and Daniel Abbott "to meet with the committee of the colony of Connecticut, in order to erect a large monument at Warwick South West corner, in the line between this colony and that of Connecticut." The committee appointed on the part of the colony of Connecticut were Roger Walcott, James Wadsworth and Timothy Pearce, with Col. Avery as surveyor. I desire to know something of the family history of Col. Avery, Ishmael Spink and John Fry. Can any one help me?—T.

734. STARKEY—Can any one give me the maiden name of Sarah, wife of John Starkey of Boston, who had John, born Sept. 13, 1667; Mary; Sarah, born April 1, 1671; Experience, born Feb. 3, 1672; Martha, born March 25, 1674; and Andrew.—T.

735. SALTER, GORDON—Lawrence Salter, son of Richard and Hannah Lawrence of Trenton, N. J., married first Mary Tremanine and second (according to tradition) Dorothy Gorton. It has been claimed that Richard Salter left two sons by the name of Lawrence. This is disputed by some, and the wives above assigned one individual are by others assigned to two. Such an incident, though strange, is by no means an unknown one. Has this question ever been settled?—W. G.

736. SAVAGE—Nathaniel Savage of Middletown, Conn., born there May 7, 1671, married Dec. 3, 1695, Esther Banney, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hubbard) Banney, had several children, among them was Abigail, born April 9, 1700, who married Stephen Boardman of Middletown, Ct. Did Stephen and Abigail (Savage) Boardman leave a family? If so where can their record be found?—A. S. B.

737. BELL—In New Haven, Ct., cemetery I found the following inscription on a tombstone. Fam very anxious

to know who Ebenezer Hull was, and he belonged to the Rhode Island family of that name.

In Memory of
Lydia Hull wife of
Ebenezer Hull died
Aug 24 1788 in the
6th year of her age.

11.

738. WELCOME—Where can I find a record of the ancestors of Elizabeth Welcome who married George Hodges of Salem, Mass., about 1642—11.

739. CRANSTON—Wanted, the name of Samuel Cranston of Newport, R. I., born June 14, 1760, died April 8, 1824. And that of his wife Elizabeth Chapman, born September 25, 1778. They were married by the Rev. Gardner Thurston, November 9, 1787—S.

740. SWEET—Who was Mary, wife of John Sweet, of Providence, R. I.? He died 1637, she died 1691. Their daughter Renewed was the wife of John Gedney. Any further information in regard to Mary?—Sweet will be greatly received.—E. S.

741. BROWNELL—Can any one give me the maiden name of A. M., wife of Thomas Brownell, of Rhode Island? She died about 1665. They had a daughter Mary, who married Robert Hazard, of Thomas and Martha (—) Hazard. She was born 1639, died January 12, 1739.—E. S.

742. SMALL—The wife of Thomas Olney is given as Mary Small, born 1605, died 1670. Does any one know her parentage? If, v. i. should be very glad to learn it.—P. R.

743. TECKER—Who was the wife of John Tucker, whose daughter Mary married Joseph Church, of Richland and Elizabeth (Warren) Church? Joseph Church was born 1638, died 1711. What were the date of Mary Tucker's birth and death?—T. P. L.

744. THURSTON—Edward Thurston of Newport, R. I. (Edward, Edward, Edward) married Catherine —, and died November 14, 1725, aged 33 years. Who was this wife Catherine? Was it Catharine, the daughter of Joseph and Catharine Gardner, and mentioned in the will of her uncle, John Holmes, November 21, 1722? This possibility suggests to me authority, and I should like to prove or disprove it. They had five children, Susanna, died young, Susanna, also died young, Edward, John, and Catharine. What became of these children who apparently lived to grow up? They were mentioned in the will of their great aunt, Abigail Dyer. Did they marry, and have families? If so, when, and where were the children born and what were their names?—A. D.

745. GARDNER, HOLMES—What were the names of parents of Joseph Gardner and wife Catharine? Was her maiden name Holmes? They were married November 30, 1678. Can any one give me any more information concerning them?—A. D.

746. PORTER—Who was Margaret, wife of John Porter, of Roxbury, Mass., and later of R. I. She married first, George Odding, and had a daughter Sarah, who married Philip Sherman of Portsmouth, R. I. Her daughter Sarah married Samuel Wilbur, married Samuel Wilbur.—W. S. P.

747. SMITH—John Smith, with his wife Joanna —, went from Boston to New London, where he had a grant of land August 9, 1638. He died in 1689, and his will was dated September 21, 1679. What was the maiden name of his wife Joanna? They had a daughter Elizabeth who married George Way. Joanna died in 1687, aged about 73; her estate was inherited by her daughter Elizabeth Way, and grandsons George and Thomas Way. This is all the information I have been able to get, and I should like to learn more concerning this family.—H. W.

748. PARKER—I should be glad to know the maiden name of Frances, wife of George Parker. He was on the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1624, and came to Aquidneck in 1638, died 1656. Did Frances come from England with him, or did he marry her after he reached America? They had four children, Joseph, Frances, Mary and John. Has any one traced the family into England?—B. M.

749. THURSTON—NEWTON—Levi Thurston, son of David and Eunice (Whitney) Thurston, of Marlboro, N. H., born in L. minister, Mar. 1, 1770, married Abigail Newton, January 12, 1796. She was born Brookfield, Mass., October 11, 1777, and died March 11, 1891. One of their children was David, born Canaan, N. H., April 1, 1807, who married 1st, March 1827, Mary E. Smith, and 2d — I desire to know the names of the parents of Abigail Newton, wife of Levi, and the name of the 2d wife of her son David.—A. D.

750. TORREY—Where can I find an account of the family of James Torrey who settled in Seaford, Mass., in 1640. He had five sons and five daughters. He died July 5, 1684. Did Josiah Torrey, son of Samuel and Mary Torrey of Middletown, Conn., marry, Oct. 31, 1770, Susanna Turner, of Middletown, R. I.?—T. Y.

ANSWERS.

601. CAHOONE—The given name of the junior partner of the firm of Rhodes and Cahoon was Stephen. He died in 1851.—H. S. C.

724. DENNIS—The records of Monmouth County, New Jersey, will probably furnish link to connect Abraham of Newport, R. I., with his great-great-grandfather of Portsmouth, Abraham, of Newport, was born August 12, 1751, of Abraham and Rebecca (2). Abraham was son of Thomas? Robert? Robert? reasoning thus: Robert had three sons, Humphrey, Thomas and John. Humphrey died before his father died in 1729, probably unmarried. John's children are recorded in Little Compton. This leaves Thomas as the only Dennis in the 3d generation who was born early enough to be grandfather of Abraham, born 1751. As he is not to be found in Rhode Island, he doubtless settled in New Jersey.—A. A. W.

Making Allowances.

First American correspondent—I have just wired home for \$10,000.

Second American Correspondent—What do you want of such a sum as that?

First American Correspondent—I only wanted \$100, but I was afraid if I asked for that it would be censored down to \$1.

751. BELL—In New Haven, Ct., cemetery I found the following inscription on a tombstone. Fam very anxious

A fisherman in the employ of A. B. Cory of Portsmouth, was drowned on the Middletown shore Thursday afternoon. He was engaged in hauling a seine from a boat and the weight of the net overbalanced the boat which capsized. Medical Examiner Leroy was notified and gave permission for the removal of the body to this city.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, R. I.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, NEWPORT, AUG. 3, 1899.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Estes, of the town of Tiverton, in the County and State aforesaid, filed his petition in said office for a divorce from his wife, Maria Estes, now deceased, and the said court, after due notice, granted the divorce on the 25th day of August, 1898.

And whereas, the said Benjamin Estes, now deceased, died on the 10th day of September, 1898, and the said court, after due notice, granted the divorce on the 25th day of August, 1898.

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